

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months60
Three Months35

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If your beau wears his heart on his
sleeve don't wear pins in your belt.

In Sayville, N. Y., a man died from
being henpecked. But this hen was
poetry.

Dr. Wiley says that preserved eggs
are not fit to eat. Nor are those that
haven't been.

Every good resolution helps a little,
though it may not last until it reaches
the place named on the ticket.

England and Germany may build
their dreadnoughts, but the United
States has a corner on the Missouri
mule.

The trouble with those big deer the
hunters shot is that they might have
been so much bigger if they had got
away.

Unfortunately, all the poets are
snowed in, so that they have nothing
to do but write poems on "The Beau-
tiful Snow."

Queen Alexandra retains her beauty
by simple living and by keeping her
temper. Queens do not have to worry
about cooks, however.

Now that flying is practical and the
north pole has been discovered the
only thing left for the next year ap-
pears to be perpetual motion.

As soon as the echo of the New
Year's horns has died away on the
chilly air it will be time to begin agi-
tating for the sane fourth.

A Connecticut town has a woman
steeped in. Woman is literally equal-
ing man on every point, but this is
the highest point of equality on re-
cord.

No matter what may happen to the
heating plant, it is always possible to
be happy in the thoughts that you
don't live in the natural-gas belt with
the gas pipes frozen.

A Baltimore judge has decided that
you can hit a waiter if he spills soup
on you. But how about it, when he
doesn't bring your cup of coffee till
your meat is stone cold?

The papers tell us that bank depos-
its are so general that there is "237
in banks for each of us." Tell it not
among the hoboes, or there'll be a run
on every bank in the country.

The trouble with the modern woman
appears to be that the moment she
marries she takes up a study in psy-
chology instead of thinking about the
washing and the baking and the rear-
ing of children.

When a man's wife has gone to the
trouble of getting his favorite cigar
from the druggist a man is a thorough
grouch if he complains at the bill
when it comes in later. Did he expect
the lady to make the cigars?

A 15-year-old boy was arrested in
New York for speeding in an automo-
bile at the rate of 30 miles an hour.
It developed that the boy had a chauff-
eur's license and that the car was
his own. The modern speed juggernaut
is bad enough, but it is no wonder
that the citizens of the metropolis are
calling on the law for protection
to their lives when this juggernaut
is allowed to be set in motion by chil-
dren.

It is gratifying to learn from the
forestry authorities at Washington
that cutting Christmas trees is not a
menace to the timber lands. It is ex-
plained that though 4,000,000 of these
trees are used every year in the
United States they represent a growth
that is not material to the well being
of the forests. In fact, it is said the
thinning out thus assured may be
beneficial to the remaining timber. So
a beautiful custom may continue to be
indulged in without any conscientious
scruples.

Moving pictures tend to show the
meeting between Prince Ito and the
Russian minister reveal every detail
of the tragedy of his assassination,
and will be used in the trial of the as-
sassin. This striking departure in
criminal trials, which will take place
in the east and not in the progressive
west, opens up a new field in the con-
duct of the courts. Already they are
crowded by the seekers after sensa-
tional life dramas. They will enter
into serious competition with the
theaters as free moving-picture shows.

LEGISLATORS IN FUSS OVER NAVY

Are Finding It Hard to Agree Up-
on Strength Which Should
Be Maintained.

LIVELY FIGHT IS CERTAIN

Opposition to More Battleships Has
Developed Strength—How Voters
Influence Their Congressmen
—The Open Door Question
in Manchuria.

Washington.—Within the last few
days strong opposition has developed
to the plan to add two great dread-
naughts to the navy during the com-
ing year. President Taft has urged
the members of the house committee
on naval affairs not to withdraw from
its position in defense of the program
which provides for the two big ships,
but the chairman of the committee on
appropriations and some other power-
ful Republicans, aided by some of the
leaders of the Democracy, are deter-
mined to fight the appropriation for
the battleships until the end.

It is probable that the recent talk
of the possibility of hostilities with
the far eastern nation will be used to
defend the cause of those who urge
that no backward step be taken in
the matter of naval construction until
the opening of the Panama canal. It
has been virtually understood up to
the present time that there would be
no strong opposition to the two big
ships, but the opponents of the bill
have developed remarkable strength
recently and there promises to be a
hard-fought battle both in the house
and senate on the naval increase plan.

If by any chance the men who are
crying economy should win their cause
in the house the senate will be the
scene of a great struggle, for an at-
tempt will be made when the naval
appropriation bill reaches the upper
house to restore the two-battleship
provision.

Perkins Wants Ships Built.

Senator Perkins of California is the
chairman of the senate committee on
naval affairs. He succeeded Senator
Hale of Maine in the chairmanship
when the Pine Tree state man was
given the chairmanship of the com-
mittee on appropriations made vacant
by the death of Senator Allison of
Iowa. Mr. Hale, however, has kept a
membership in the naval committee
and he is still a very powerful factor
in that body.

It is understood that Senator Per-
kins is now the strongest kind of an
advocate of two battleships. Senator
Hale, now, as always, is opposed to
the enlarged shipbuilding program.
The situation is curious. Before the
California, Mr. Perkins was chair-
man of the naval affairs committee he
was a subordinate member of that
body and as a rule he followed the
lead of the then chairman, Mr. Hale.
Now things are reversed and the Cal-
ifornian has experienced a change of
heart, a change due almost entirely,
it is believed, to the position which
one state has taken with reference to
the Japanese question.

Hobson for Big Navy.

In the house Representative Hobson,
the hero of the Merrimack, who
holds membership in the committee
on naval affairs, believes that four
battleships should be authorized by
congress at the present session. It is
possible that Mr. Hobson takes this
stand in order that the house may
come to the belief that if a former na-
val officer says four ships are neces-
sary that it may be willing to com-
promise on two. This was the course
President Roosevelt took at one time.
He urged four battleships, and con-
gress cut his recommendation in half
and gave him two. When the presi-
dent was given the two he chuckled
because he had asked for four, believ-
ing that it was the only way in which
he could get what he wanted.

A good many of the members of
congress are willing that enough bat-
tleships shall be added to make it cer-
tain that this country will keep its
relative position of naval strength.
They do not want Germany, France
and Japan to overtop us in sea force.

Voters Influence Congressmen.

Congress is beginning to feel for
the first time this winter the power of
petition. It is to be doubted if the
country realizes the effect which let-
ter writing has on legislation. The
influx of thousands of letters from
constituents has a far greater influ-
ence, as history has proved, in secur-
ing legislation than has the private
lobbying of representatives either of
the people or of the interests.

The interstate commerce amend-
ments are before congress, and as a
consequence of the wide publicity
which has been given the opposition
to some of the features of the bill,
senators and members are beginning
to hear from the country. It is only
right to say, however, that many of
the letters, perhaps nearly half of
them, urge that the administration
side of the matter is wholly worthy
of consideration. The fact that the
country in particular seems to be
aroused to the possibility that some
of the provisions of the bill will not
meet the ends intended means that
there will be no rushing of the mea-
sure through without full and ample
discussion by the representatives of
the opposition and of those who think
that the measure is all that it should
be.

There are some striking instances

of the uses of letter writing. The
pure food bill, which is now on the
statute books, was before congress for
a good many years before its final
passage. It has been said time and
time again that the bill never would
have gone through if the people of the
country had not made its case their
own, and, so making it, had "taken
pen in hand" to address senators and
representatives on the subject.

Letters Killed the Canteen.

The canteen was "written" out of
the army and the writing was done al-
most altogether by women. Congress
was fairly overwhelmed with peti-
tions against the continued authorization of
the "soldiers' club" at the army posts.
Congress did not want to vote the
canteen out of the army, but it did it
because women, who always is a
power, demanded it. It is nothing but
the truth to say that congress would
like to restore the canteen to the
army posts, but as long as women
stands sentinel at the gate of the gar-
rison, the canteen will not be al-
lowed to pass the sentry post and
gain entrance.

When an attempt was made to abol-
ish the biological survey of the de-
partment of agriculture, letter writing
and telegraphing by the farmers, the
sportsmen and the bird protectors of
the country saved the survey from an-
nihilation. A member of congress
who happened to be in a position of
power found out that Theodore Roose-
velt was much interested in the work
of the biological survey, and because
he hated Roosevelt he used his power
to cut out the appropriation for the
continuance of the scientists' work.
The people got wind of it and the let-
ters and telegrams began to come in.
The appropriation was restored and
the following year it was increased a
good many thousands of dollars.

Demand for Open Door.

Acting with the full consent of the
administration, Philander Chase Knox,
secretary of state, is completing a
plan for a new diplomatic campaign
in support of this government's claim
to be properly considered by Japan
and the European governments in con-
nection with trade in Manchuria. The
secretary is fully determined, appar-
ently, to get recognition for a recent
concession which was given to Ameri-
can and English capitalists for the
construction of what is called the
Chin-Chow railroad. Mr. Knox real-
izes that he has a hard task in hand.

President Taft, it is said, is giving
a full-hearted support to the efforts of
the secretary of state. It recently
has been brought home to the admin-
istration by a combination of circum-
stances that if this country shall sub-
mit, without forcible protest, to the
plan to bar it from participation in
Manchuria's development, it will be a
long while before Americans can find
an open door in the east.

It is understood that the state de-
partment desires the people of this
country should fully realize what the
situation is. It is a matter of quiet
complaint in American diplomatic cir-
cles that, except in some mercantile
quarters, the people of the United
States have not been keenly alive to
the seriousness of the eastern situa-
tion. To put it in a brief form, the
secretary of state wants the Ameri-
can people to get back of him in
what he is trying to do. It seems
likely that he would make a direct ap-
peal for the country's sanction for his
endeavors in the east, if the appeal
could be made strongly without giv-
ing out information which for awhile
at least the diplomats believe should
be kept secret.

Little Danger of War.

Nobody in Washington thinks that
there is any particular danger of a
war with Japan. The Washington be-
liefs hold even in the face of the state-
ments that have been made in many
quarters recently that the Japanese
situation is getting crucial. The
United States probably was much
nearer a war with Japan during the
last few months of the Roosevelt ad-
ministration than is the case now.
Then, it will be remembered, the peo-
ple of California had trouble over the
Japanese question in connection with
school matters and a cry was raised
on the coast against Japanese immi-
gration.

Twice Rebuffed Already.

The feeling is that Japan, England,
Russia and France intentionally have
shut the United States out from par-
ticipation in the work of railroad con-
struction in the far east, and that by
doing this they have in a large mea-
sure set a black mark against an open-
door policy.

Two rebuffs already have been
given the American secretary of state
by Japan and the European nations
most interested in Manchuria. The
secretary wanted the powers to join
the United States in a plan for the
neutralization of the territory under
discussion. Japan and Russia promp-
tly rejected the American proposal.
It was not until after this the sug-
gestion was made by the American
secretary that British and American
capital should be backed in a project
to construct a railroad across
Manchuria. Japan and Russia object-
ed again and England receded from
its first affirmative position.

The state department seems to be
waiting for the American people to
show evidences that they are willing
the aggressive policy should be under-
taken. The government apparently
does not have any thought that there
is danger of war, but it wants to have
what it thinks is justice. As official
Washington views it, the United
States virtually has been kicked out
of the Orient. There are likely to be
some sharp exchanges before this
country can get what it wants.

GEORGE CLINTON.

An automobile gait on a wheelbar-
row salary means ditching at the turn
of the road.

THATCHER WILL BE GOVERNOR

OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE,
SUCCEEDING "JOE" BLACK-
BURN, RESIGNED.

LONG'S REAPPOINTMENT TIPPED

As Marshal for Western District of
Kentucky—Senator Bradley's In-
dorsement Said to Have Carried
Weight.

Washington.—Two important ap-
pointments, one of them particularly
desirable, will be handed out to Ken-
tucky.

One is the governorship of the Pan-
ama canal zone, which goes to H. M.
Thatcher, who has been an aspirant
for the United States district attor-
neyship at Louisville. The other is the
United States marshalship for the
Western district of Kentucky, and this
goes to George W. Long, the incum-
bent. Thatcher is to receive the gov-
ernorship of the canal zone in lieu of
the district attorneyship, now held by
George DuRelle. He was urged strong-
ly for this office by Senator Bradley,
but when the president decided he
would have to recognize the claims of
other men the place at the isthmus
was suggested, and it was taken under
consideration by Mr. Taft. This was
six or eight weeks ago, and since then
the president has made up his mind
to make the appointments.

Thatcher will succeed to the posi-
tion relinquished early in the winter
by former Senator Joseph C. S. Black-
burn, of Kentucky. The salary has
been \$14,000, but a bill is now pend-
ing in congress to reduce it by \$2,000
or \$4,000. But the stipend then would
be at least twice as much as the sal-
ary of the district attorney, which is
\$5,000.

CITY FATHERS

"HELD CAUCUS."

Weekly to Pick Out Victims and Di-
vide the Swag—Councilmen
May Resign.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Uneasiness was
shown in Pittsburg on all sides in
anticipation of developments in the graft
cases when directors of the big na-
tional banks which hold the city de-
posits will be called before the courts
and asked on their oaths to tell what
they know about their banks buying
the city deposits for cash from the
city councilmen.

The graft investigation uncovered
the fact that for some years the graft-
ing members of Pittsburg councils,
about 60 in number, met weekly in the
parlors of a big downtown hotel and
there, behind closed doors, discussed
what had been offered by certain firms
for the passage of certain ordinances
and what should be charged, etc.

Twenty of the present members of
the councils are under indictment in
connection with the graft cases. It
can be expected that some will pre-
test their innocence, but the majority
are expected to hand in resignations
quite as meekly as they confessed.

Gun Bursts on the Charleston.

Manila.—According to a report
which reached here eight men were
killed or wounded by the explosion of
a gun on the United States cruiser
Charleston when the ship was at tar-
get practice at sea. The Charleston
is now on her way from Manila to
Olongapo. No details of the reported
accident have been received here.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

Louisville, March 26.—Total offer-
ings last week were 2,311 hhds. Of
this number 1,053 hhds were burley
and 1,258 hhds were dark. The offer-
ings of new burley were small and
the quality poor.

Cincinnati, March 26.—The offer-
ings at the cigar leaf sales were con-
fined to 17 cases of Zimmer-Spanish
and 20 cases of Wisconsin. The qual-
ity in each type was generally poor,
with common fillers and stogie stock
forming the greater portion. The
Zimmers ranged from \$4.30 to \$9.10
per 100 lbs, and the Wisconsin from
\$2 to \$6.35. The very limited "break"
afforded no feature of interest.

TWO CROWDED CARS COLLIDE.

Kansas City, Mo.—Eight persons
were injured, one dangerously, in a
rear-end collision between two crowd-
ed street cars on the Swope Parkway
line here. The cars were filled with
people on their way to the park. The
accident occurred at the bottom of a
long hill. One car had just begun mov-
ing again after making a stop at the
bottom of the hill when a second car,
which was beyond the control of its
motorman, crashed into it.

Automobile Struck by Train.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bur-
gess, of LaGrange, a West Side sub-
urb, was instantly killed and her son-
in-law, Morton F. Hill, dangerously
injured when an automobile in which
they were riding was struck by a train.

Another Mill Closed.

Glen Falls, N. Y.—The International
Paper Co. finds another mill ready to
shut down. At a mass meeting of
employees in the mill at Teconderoga
it was unanimously voted to walk out.
Between 175 and 200 men will quit.

BUSINESS IMPROVED

By the Excellent Spring Weather of
the Past Week—Still Some
Dull Spots.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly
review of trade says:

Good weather stimulates a large dis-
tribution of merchandise and reports
from the leading trade centers, and
particularly those in the west and
northwest, speak of active markets in
most lines. The iron and steel trade
reports increased business, which is
especially noteworthy in finished ma-
terials. This gain is accompanied by a
continued decline in prices for pig
iron.

The ten-per-cent revision in prices
of bleached cottons begun by jobbers
has extended to agents and a better
volume of new business is coming for-
ward. This revision brings quotations
to a basis of 9 cents for Fruit of the
Loom and 8 1/2 cents for Lonsdales and
Hills.

Stocks are not cumbersome. The
export trade on cotton goods for far-
east shipment reached 25,000 bales.
Curtailed production in cotton
worsted and yarn mills is being forced
by the unbalanced relations of finish-
ed goods prices and the maintained
prices of raw materials.

Business in footwear shows some
improvement, although contracts sent
in by salesmen on the road are not
as large as expected. In leather, con-
ditions are more satisfactory, and
trade is increasing and in some varie-
ties a slightly stronger tone is mani-
fest. The hides market shows marked
strength, with especial firmness in
domestic stock.

New York.—Bradstreet's weekly re-
view says:

The week's developments have been
generally favorable. Chief among
these has been the advent of warm
spring weather, which has stimulated
retail trade at all markets, allowed of
expansion in the building trades, the
preparation of the ground in the north
for planting, the beginning of seeding
of grain and cotton at south, and of
oats and vegetables in the middle re-
gions of the country.

In addition the tendency toward cur-
tailment in the cotton goods trade is
progressing, and there is said to be
10 per cent of the country's cotton
spindles idle, with more curtailment
expected; many silk looms are idle,
and there are some leather workers,
steel workers and paper mill hands
will go on strike.

In wholesale trade features are the
slight improvement in jobbing trade
reported as a result of the picking up
of reorder business in spring goods at
the west, the revision of bleached and
increase in business east and west,
and the signs of improvement in for-
eign demand for cotton goods induced
by attractive prices. Dry goods, mil-
linery, light shoes and spring wear
generally show the best results of the
warmer weather and the advance of
the season, while agricultural imple-
ments, seeds and fertilizers have all
sold well. Price uncertainties still
tend to retard the development of dis-
tant trade, though a few markets send
good reports as to early trade for fall.
Collections are irregular and range
from slow to fair.

Business failures in the United
States for the week ending March 24
were 231, against 208 last week, 226
in the like week of 1909, 286 in 1908,
166 in 1907 and 169 in 1906.

Wheat, including flour exports from
the United States and Canada for the
week ending March 24, aggregate
1,638,587 bushels, against 1,281,004
bushels last week and 2,035,715 bush-
els this week last year. For the 38
weeks ending March 24 exports are
113,525,295 bushels, against 144,109,
862 bushels in the corresponding pe-
riod last year. Corn exports for the
week are 888,675 bushels, against
1,097,243 bushels last week and 1,153,
734 bushels in 1909. For the 38 weeks
ending March 24 corn exports are 21,
649,501 bushels, against 23,719,816
last year.

Three Killed By Train.

Sellersville, Pa.—Mr. and Mrs. Abie
Distel and their son Charles were in-
stantly killed when a Philadelphia &
Reading railway train struck the
carriage in which they were riding.

GRAIN MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 26.—Flour—
Spring patent \$5.60a5.90, spring fancy
\$4.90a5.25, winter patent \$5.65a6, win-
ter fancy \$5.05a5.40. Rye flour: pure
\$4.70a4.90, blends \$4.50a4.95. Wheat—
No. 2 winter red \$1.18a1.20, No. 4 win-
ter red \$1.05. Corn—No. 2 mixed
59 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 60c, No. 2 white
62 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white 47 1/2a48c,
No. 2 mixed 46 1/2a47c. Hay—No. 1
timothy \$19a19.25, No. 1 clover mixed
\$17a17.50, No. 1 clover \$16.50a17. Rye
—No. 2 8 1/2a8 1/2c. Mill Feed—Bran
\$24.50a25.50, mixed feed \$25.50a26.50,
middlings \$26a27.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cincinnati, March 26.—Cattle—Ship-
pers \$7.25a8.25, extra \$8.40; butcher
steers, extra \$7.50a7.75; heifers, ex-
tra \$7.50a7.85, good to choice \$6.25a
7.50; cows, extra \$6.60a6.75, canners
\$2.75a4; bulls, bologna \$4.75a5.65, ex-
tra \$5.75a5.85. Calves—Extra \$9.75a
10, fair to good \$7.50a9.50. Hogs—
Good to choice packers and butchers
\$11.05a11.10, mixed packers \$10.85a
11.05, common to choice heavy fat
sows \$8a10.50, extra \$10.60, pigs (110
lbs and less) \$7.25a10.25. Sheep—Ex-
tra \$6.75, good to choice \$6.25a6.95.



AGENT FOR RACE CULTURE?

Alcohol, Instead of Eliminating In-
ferior Stock, Makes More Degen-
erates Than It Destroys.

It has been asserted by some that al-
cohol is a beneficent agent for race
culture in that it is constantly elimi-
nating inferior stocks. The answer
to this is that, as Dr. Sullivan says:
"In the ultimate result alcoholism may
be counted on to make a good many
more degenerates than it is likely to
destroy," writes Dr. C. W. Salesby, an
eminent English authority. We must
endeavor to understand, as so many
students of heredity—some of them by
no means undistinguished—fail to un-
derstand, what is really meant by the
doctrine of the non-transmissibility of
acquired characters. This means, for
instance, that the chronic inflamma-
tion of the lining membranes of the
brain produced by alcohol cannot be
transmitted to a child; it does not
mean that the germ-plasm, the racial
elements of the body, are incapable
of suffering injury by any poison cir-
culating in the blood by which they are
nourished. Still less does it mean that
the expectant mother is not poisoning
her child when she pours alcohol into
the blood whereby she nourishes it. As
has been already stated, alcohol is
beyond doubt capable of causing true
racial degeneration, whether through
father or mother, and in the case of
the mother, whether by its influence
upon the germ-plasm or by its influ-
ence on the unborn child.

It is no longer open to question that
the amount of drinking by the women
of Great Britain to-day is greater than
ever heretofore; and to say by the wo-
men is, unfortunately, to say, by the
mothers, present and prospective. Racial
poisoning is being practised in
Great Britain to-day to an extent
which is certainly unprecedented in
our history. This is really by far the
most serious aspect of the alcohol
question. It is, also, in some ways the
most capable remedy; and the busi-
ness of the eugenist is to rouse public
opinion on this matter. Drunkenness
on the part of the woman of 60 may
or may not be a private vice with
which it is not the duty of public law
to interfere; but drinking on the part
of the factory girl who will marry ere
long and become a mother, and will al-
most certainly continue the habit ac-
quired before marriage—this concerns
not herself alone.

It may be said, and not without truth,
as we have already quoted, that in a
few generations alcohol will exterminate
the alcoholic stock, leaving the un-
poisoned in possession of the field. It
may thus be questioned whether the
race is injured in the long run. But in
any case what moral being can con-
template with content the spectacle of
this ruin, even if it be comparatively
confined and limited in time? And, fur-
ther, to what extent is this process to
be permitted? What if it extends to
one-tenth or one-fourth or one-half of
the productive stocks of the commu-
nity? Will it not then be thought time
to arrest it? We have to remember the
evidence furnished by native races,
which reminds us that, sufficiently
widespread, the abuse of alcohol makes
for racial extinction; and its abuse is
daily becoming more widespread
amongst the young mothers of what are
at present our fertile classes. Palpable
drunkenness they may never exhibit;
but drunkenness might wholly cease
from henceforth in Great Britain, and
alcohol yet defeat the aims of race-cul-
ture. A woman may well be sober
enough, and her unborn child intoxi-
cated. I leave these questions to the
consideration of the reader, and not the
least of him who calls himself a patriot
or an imperialist.

Saloonkeeper Must Pay.

The Michigan supreme court has
ruled that a wife is entitled to heavy
damages from a saloonkeeper who
makes a drunkard of her husband.
Mrs. Nettie Marnie of Jackson
brought suit for \$10,000 damages
against Fred Miller, a saloonkeeper,
and his bondsmen, C. C. Corwin,
George Rank and Barney Tengel, al-
leging that Miller sold liquor to her
husband, thereby causing her to lose
her bank account, her home and the
companionship of her husband.

The Marnies lived at Grass
Lake, where he was a telegraph op-
erator. They owned a home, had a
snug bank account and were gener-
ally prosperous until the man started
drinking. Mrs. Marnie sued and
got a \$600 verdict. She appealed to
the supreme court and the latter de-
clared the verdict too small and or-
dered a new trial. This resulted in
a verdict of \$5,925.